DICKY BARRISCALE, THE YOUNGEST ACTOR IN THE WORLD. EIGHTEEN MONTHS OLD AND EARNING THIRTY

He traveled with the "Hearts of Oak"

mond, from New York to Milwankee. In

a bit late about setting out for the theater

"Midsummer Night's Dream."

less his part demands it.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Richard Barriscale is the youngest actor

in the world. He is the largest wage-earner of his age in

After eighteen months his services have life is of little account to any one except his mother, but because of his increasing cleverness and because he has added talking to his accomplishments since he made

his professional debut Richard, or "Dicky," Barriscale is a blueeyed, pink-checked, yellow-haired, roly-poly ample of humanity. He has a positive genius for laughing, and his laughter is of the gargling, not-to-be-repressed, dimplemaking kind that has a pleasant infection in it. It clears the rest of the day for one who hears it. It leaves a joyous little echo

on's production of James A. Herne's Hearts of Oak." Although he was not hilled as a star he outshone the star, and for once in the history of dramatic art the star didn't care a bit about being outtwinkled. The opening paragraph of the criticism of "Hearts of Oak" usually began with a paragraph about "that baby." If not, there was a conspicuous paragraph somewhere about him. "Dicky" has the magnetism which is a large part of every actor's stock in the profession. He chailenges attention, and does that still more difficult thing, holds it.

The baby actor is not one of the stlent, wasted mites that set you thinking of cherubs and the life to come. He is healthy, exuberantly so, and runs over with the joy of life. He says "Oh!" as often and

clared that it had somehow been commumade a mistake. "Dicky" was one of the stars in last sea-He was always overloyed when he got

> thusiasm by tossing it kisses. This year Richard is not on tour. He has world. become a metropolitan actor and to being atrical bureau.

which "Dicky" has not enjoyed until now. | check his exploring spirit. The tenement

as enthusiastically as Bottom says it in . He had never been photographed until the ; is high and dark and not a bit handseme writer and photographer carried him to the but it overlooks the wonder of the Ninth He is a haby philosopher, who has roof of the five-story tenement where he reached the conclusion that crying is a lives, No. 202 Ninth avenue, and reguled habit that is foolish, unnecessary and unbecoming. Consequently he never cries unwhich children are altured into posing. He function to the same from the edge of company last year from Portland to Rich-

who relieved the strain of this trial time. and he did not cry once. If his mother was , poses were the result.

"Dicky" comes from a family of actors. he fretted a bit, for he knew as certainly His father, Richard Barriscale for the as though he could read the characters of baby is really Richard Barriscale, Jr.-was their little traveling clock that it was time once an actor. His li-year-old sister, Elizato go. The members of the company de- beth, is touring with Mr. and Mrs. Russ the play, laughed when his cue came, crept part of Sol Smith Russell's "support." from one member of his family to the Kitty, or "Kitten," who was the presiding avenue. other as he had been taught and never gentus of the photographic ordeal, plays children's parts in companies that come to New York. "Dicky" is the cousin of Mabel curtain calls, and they were frequent. He Taliafero, the 12-year-old whom James A. always rewarded the audience for its en- Herne and other authorities have pronounced the greatest child actress in the

"Dicky" is one of those blessed babies coached for baby parts in two of the big who have "never been sick a day in their productions. His teacher is Mrs. Anna life." He was born on April 30, 1829, in the Tallafere, his aunt, who conducts a the- same tenement house that is his home and

him with the bird and rabbit fiction with baby cheeks and waving baby bands, and carry the cheering memory of it to their the roof. It was his 4 year-old sister, Kitty, I tifled by stout surrounding chairs, and crows at the flying trains and thinks deep he played often ten performances a week | acts," said the wise little woman, and these I in "choo choos." He even prefers them to

allebra and "makes friends"--politic ras call with all the tenants, for his board. clothes you see on the little trundled arispleated to Richard that his salary would old Isabel Barriscale is playing in the same of their costly mechanical toys. He lives be "docked" if he were late. He enjoyed company. Charlie Barriscale, scarcely 2, is plainly, and he works for that plain living Ninth avenue is worlds distant from Fifth

> But if "Dicky" lives he will change cor ditions. That excherant vitality of his will make for success, and success means a taste of luxury. But I hope he won't drink we who know Richard Barriscale, Jr., hope much for him, and we would not see him drous vitality through too much pamper-

same tenement house that is his home and working, say "gool gool" to the trains, for the is one diversion of the profession and the stairway has to be barricaded to shed a radiance on other lives.

"There is not a dogma of my church that I have ever thought of for a moment, or of any other church," she replied instantly and clearly.

In those simple words she had uttered unawares a long historio truth, that religion, not theology, forms the spiritual life of women.

Thoughts From JAMES LANE ALLEN'S "REIGN OF LAW.

Of the breaking of hemp Mr. Allen says:
Ahl 1720, too, of our life's, which also is earth-sown, earth-rooted; which must struggle upward, be cut down, rotted and broken, ere the separation take place between our dross and our worth-poor perishable shard and immortal fibre. Oh, the mystery, the mystery of that growth from the casting of a soul as a seed into the dark earth until the time when, led through all natural changes and cleaned of weakness, it is borne from the fields of its nativity for the long service.

The chief problem for the nigh future being, how soonest to provide the raiment, fill the scrip, and so with time enough to find our what, on its first appearance, is so terrible a discovery to the young straining against restraint; that just the lack of a coarse garment or two-of a little money for a little plain food-of a few candles and a few coverlets for light and warmth with a book or two thrown inthat a need so poor, pairry as this, may keep mind and heart back for years. Ah, happy yet with whom this last not too long-or for always.

He stood at the head of an invisible host, which stretched backward through time, till it could be traced no farther. Witnesses all to that sublime, indispensable part of man which is his Doubt-Doubt respecting his origin, his meaning, his Maker, and his destiny.

Across the room, behind them also, what a throng! There visible to the eye of imagination were those of all limes, places and races, who have set in judgment on doubters, actual and suspected. In whatsoever else differing, united in this: that they always held themselves to

be divinely appointed agents of the Judge of all the earth. His creatures chosen to punish his creatures. * * A vast shad-owy colosseum of intent judicial faces—

Blameless was this lad in all their eyes save in his doubt. But to doubt—was not that the greatest of sins?

The terrifying vanity and self-sufficiency of the little minded! Nature must set great store upon this type of human being, since it is regularly allowed to rule its betters.

He fell to marveling how constant each separate thing in nature is to its own life, and how sole is the obligation to live that life only. All that a locust had to do in the world was to be a locust; and he a locust it would, though it perished in the attempt. It drew back with ne hesitation, was racked with no doubt, puspelled with no necessity of preference. It knew absolutely nothing else; found under that law its liberty, found under



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SLOW WALKING PRODUCES FLESH---FOR EXAMPLE, LOOK AT ST. LOUIS POLICEMEN!



SURPRISE.

WHAT REGULAR AND CONTINUED OUTDOOR EXERCISE WILL DO. THERE IS AN ADVANTAGE IN HAVING WEIGHTY PATROLLING OFFICERS.



WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. There is a generally accepted theory that walking in the open air is a means of reducing superfluous weight, and this practice is frequently commended by physicians to their patients. While rapid walking will undoubtedly have this effect, it is a question whether the mere act of ordinary walking tends to lesson corpulence, although it unquestionably keeps the body active and in good health.

A case in point is that of the police force. Not only in this city, but in every other, are patrolmen who have started on their official careers lightly built and possessed of great symmetry of form. At the end of a year, however, it is often found that these same policemen have increased vastly in weight, and that their symmetry of form. as judged by the usual standpoint has entirely vanished, although great symmetry exists if judged by the standard set for beer

Now the policeman's calling requires him to be constantly on his feet and moving. Any one who imagines that the work is sinecure, needs only to stroll around the streets for ten hours each day and his opinion will undergo a change. By the end of the day he will undoubtedly have lost weight If the weather be at all warm, and he may form a second erroneous opinion to the effeet that a patrolman loses weight instead of gaining it as time goes on.

This idea would be disproved by observation. At the end of six months it would be found that the recruit to the force had gained more or less in weight, and at the end of the year it is likely that the increase would be such as would be considered impossible for that period. There are several reasons adduced for this increase, but the primary cause is the steady strolling about n the open air, which is the foundation of

every officer's duty. A case from another city, where the required initial weight of a patrolman is not so high as in this city, a case is on record of a man starting on the force with a weight of only 125 pounds. At the expiration of six months this was increased to 150 pounds and the 200 mark had been reached by the close of the year. In spite of this weight, which would have seemed abnormal for the man a year before, he had not lost his activity and could run as rapidly as before, while the apparent burden of flesh really aided him greatly in making arrests. Although the work of patrolling a beat

START first few days, as dened to the work a change takes place, The muscles begin to harden, and in a few weeks the weight has increased perceptibly. The work in the open air develops a hearty appetite, and the satisfying of this appetite with solid food is a leading cause of the in crease.

WARNING.

A patrolman seems to reach his maximum weight after a service of a couple of years on the force. By this time some of them have grown out of all proportion to their former selves, and yet have retained their agility. One of the best officers in the city to-day is a man weighing in the neighborhood of 250 pounds, and there are few police characters in his district who can outrun him, although it goes without saying that fleetness of foot is much prized among those sought by the police.

Often the increase in weight brings in its train the apparent unpleasantness of an increased girth, but when the muscles have thoroughly hardened this girth is not the burden it would be were it of soft flesh, and are several standard jokes upon the subject connecting girth in a policeman with a place in the friendship of the bartenders on the beat and with the fattening qualities of gament in favor of heavy policemen. beer imbibed in large quantities, But, leaving this means entirely out of the question, the work and the attendant appetite girth far more than any other cause. While making an arrest this added weight, if not so great as to make the of-

effort, where a lighter man would be unable to move at all. Two instances may be quoted to prove this.

During the Popullst Convention here in

drifted up to the platform and started to were to keep order at the start of the pa- liceman is naturally of a soft, fatty build speak. He was not in order at the time, rade. He noticed the officer's difficulty and which does not benefit him in any way, and the chairman ordered him down. Instead of complying, he commenced to harangue the audience in a disconnected address not confined to convention topics. Several of the other delegates on the platform attempted to remove him, but were unable to do so, Plunkett's friends endeavoring to restrain them for fear the man might be injured. A weighty Sergeaut of Police took a hand at this juncture, and, climbing upon the platform, he jerked Plunkett from his position, without effort. and then started to lead him through the crowd. Several of Plunkett's friends then turned their attention to the officer and attempted to prevent him from leading his prisoner off, but the Sergeant merely pushed it really troubles the officer but little. There through them, at the same time leading off the man whom four lighter men had been unable to busine. The whole thing was done without effort, and was a speaking ar-

Another case occurred the day of the Dewey parade, when it became necessary developed thereby will alone increase the and Olive street. A lightly built officer was struggling with the man, who was perfectly good-humored, and merely refused with may cause the recruit to lose flesh for the fleer unwieldy, is of great service. A heavy young policeman who was struggling with

avenue at the time to take charge of the 1896, Delegate Plunkett of Rhode Island squad of men at Washington avenue, who

took a hand himself. He caught the drunken man by the collar and by sheer force of upon the force at present. Some of the weight he sent him flying down the street as rapidly as he could walk for a block and then turned him over to the officer again. Smith is not at all corpulent, but he is of large frame and powerfully built, and this ore simple act was a strong testimonial for men of at least sufficient weight to move an inert mass like a drunken man. The well-known officer "Baby" Cava-

a man near Seventh and Olive streets. The man was so drunk he could not or would not stand erect, but persisted in his attempts to lie down. Cavanaugh is an officer of considerable weight, and he merely stood the man up against the wall of the house of Engine Company No. 7 and leaned with his arm against him, holding the man erect had been run over a smooth track. against the wall by weight alone until the wagon arrived. It was another instance of weight proving valuable.

In times of big events like the Velled Prophet's parade and kindred occasions, any one who tries to crowd one of the larger police out of the way will appreciate the advantage weight gives in a crowd. At some of the street corners on Veiled Prophet's night it would be simply impossible for a of the best pistol shots in the district. Of- to the residents of Seventh and Carr streets, rather than a decrease.

man can lead a struggling prisoner without | him was actually white in the face from his | lightly built man to hold the crowd back | ficer Blocher, an officer of quite heavy exertions, being unable to handle the man's in the manner of the heavy policemen. And build, is one of the fastest runners in the unwieldy body. Sergeant William Smith of there are more instances where weight the Eighth District was going along Grand proves of value than where light build is of advantage.

There are cases of course where a poand some cases of the sort may be seen police officers are so stout and unwieldy that they would be unable to catch even a young boy, but these are few and far be tween. In most cases their value in other lines more than compensates for this disadantage when it exists. Heavy build does not necessarily prevent

a man from sprinting rapidly, however. In an informal tournament held during the raugh early in the present year arrested past summer in the rear of the Fourth District Station It was found that the best runners included some of the heaviest men on the force. The foot races were beld in the alley in the rear of the station, and the rough footing there was more like the conditions an officer would be called upon to meet in actual service than if the races

Officer James Hunt, one of the weighty type of policeman, won the shot-put on this occasion, his avoirdupols counting greatly in his favor. There are several officers in the Fourth District who are of heavy build and yet possess great activity and other qualifications necessary for a serviceab e patrolman. The case of Officer Arthur Grotpeter may be mentioned, he being one

FINISH station, and numerous other cases of weight and agility might be mentioned.

At nearly every station are officers who started on the force years ago and who have steadily acquired weight without its interfering with their usefulness. Some have grown to be sergeants and find their increased girth greatly conducive to the increased dignity essential to their possession. Others still remain patrolmen, but find less difficulty in handling a prisoner than formerly. So in each case the weight has proved an advantage.

A case in point is that of Sergeant William King of the Fourth District. When the stage. Sergeant King started on the force twentyfive years ago he was a gay young thing, weighing only a trifling 200 pounds. This fort for several years past. He was forinsignificant weight increased as the years rolled on, and now the Sergeant weighs 200 preventing his laying claim to the extra fortably. fifteen pounds. Furthermore, he has to have his belts made nowadays by a harnessmaker, the line usually kept in stores proving inadequate for his purposes.

Officer Dick Barrett of the Fourth is another officer of weight. He now tips the These are but a few cases out of the many



who do not support many dairies in their neighborhood. Tet another cam to that of Charten to sel Boyd of the First District. The Captain

is not possessed of the most impo characteristic of a fairy, and tipe the scales at a large figure. Since his removal from active service the Captain has even increased in ponderosity, and it will take a powerful animal to be up to his weight f the Captain ever develops a fondness fes

steeplechasing. Lieutenant Hammett of the Eighth is for from light, sithough his girth is not abnormal in any sense. He is the presiding genius at the station on Market street, and a well-known figure in the West End.

Sergeant Schaeffer of the Seventh District will never be able to enter the featherweight classes in a boxing or wrestling tournament, When the Sergeant started on the force he was actually lightly built, weighing no more than the average man of his inches. At present the Sergeant should stock a fair-sised man with his as

Sergeant Jim Dawson of the Central also belongs in this class. He is not noticeable for his weight especially, but it is all there and is indicated whenever he steps upon

Michael Dundan of the Central now posses ses one of the most important qualification of an Alderman, so much so that his friends have great hopes for his future. At any political gathering Dunden's figure would undoubtedly be the central figure on

Officer Horine of the Central District has not been able to polish his shoes with commerly a great swimmer, but has not been

able for some time past to find a bathingpounds, and confesses to 275, his modesty house capable of accommodating him com-Barney Reagan of the Central may be mentioned, finally, as an example of official

position developing weight. His exact weight is as deep a mystery as the Republienn attitude in regard to trusts.

scales at 256 pounds, a goodly showing, as | upon the force. And in every case the cause against a scant 225 when he first went on for the stoutness of the officers in question the force, Like Sergeant King, he is most may be hald to the constant walking in the est about his pounds, and only lays claim open air and the resultant appetite devaito 39. A peculiarity about Officer Barrett, oped. So the chances are that slow walking, is the fact that he drinks nothing but milk, if practiced assistmently, will result in an a singularity which makes him of interest increase of weight on the average person

RESEARCH SHOWS THAT THERE'S NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

From the London Express,

The researches of modern archaeologists into Egypt. have proved to the hilt the truth of the old

graph, for instance, have been shown to and ashes thousands of years, what time have had their counterparts in the dawn of the patriarch Abraham fed his flocks on the world's history. Cannon are known to have been used a

1,000 years before Crecy. A 500-year-old magazine rifle has recently been unearthed Nor is it only comparatively important inventions, like the foregoing, that can be traced back to the earth's infancy. In the

archaic vaseroom at the British Museum

are babies' feeding bottles of sun-baked

clay which were antique when Joseph went A bone collar stud was recently found in a saying that there is nothing new under the Sakkarahian sarcophagus, resembling almost exactly in appearance those sold by Even such seemingly indubitable innova- hawkers in the Strand at three a penuy. tions as wireless telegraphy and the bio-Yet the man who made it had been dust

> Ages ago the Hindu "medicine man" knew all about disease germs and microbes, although he was jeered at by Western scientists because he called them "little worms." And, after all, when we moderns "discovered" what had been known all along, we could find no better name for the new organisms than bacilli-which, being Interpreted, is "little sticks."

system of using rulsed letters for the education of the blind was a European invention. No such thing. Books printed in this species of type have been in use in Persia from time immemorial. Similarly, the art of printing and the principle of the mariner's compass were known to the Chinese ages before they were accepted by the more slowly-developing civilization of the West. The invention of sunpowder is usually

man monk, about 1330. As a matter of fact, both the Chinese and the Hindus possessed. The telescope, so far from being, as is generally averred, the outcome of the famous experiment of Galileo, was known at least 200 years before his time; while the microscope certainly dates from the early part of the Ninth Century, although greatly

ascribed to one Michael Schwartz, a Ger-

improved in the Sixteenth by Jansen and others. Rubber stamps were used by the Moors 1,000 years before Christ, and about the time

invented the self-registering turnstile, such payeles, so that there is scarcely a funny as is used to-day to check the admissions to places of public entertainment.

Devotees of golf are fond of referring to idea of. At all events a pictured tablet was recently unearthed at Carchemish, the old capital of the Hittites, whereon are depicted men and women engaged in a pastime, which, if not exactly golf as played and to claim the money. After it was hand at present, is something extraordinarily

The Hambledon cricket legend, which makes England's national game take its rise in the little Surrey village scarcely more than a hundred years ago, has long since been exploded. The game was played by the Vikings, and is certainly identical also with the "club ball" of the Fourteenth Cen-

Chess has been traced back 6,000 years. Chess has been traced back 6,000 years.

Quoits was played in the dawn of the world's history by the soldier priest of Isis.

Stories and jokes repeat themselves in Thus the world wags! Rome was founded the same ingenious race. Stories and jokes repeat themselves in

tale told to-day the counterpart of which cannot be traced somewhere in the writings of antiquity. Every one, for instance, has it as "the ancient and Royal game." It is heard of the quiet man who lived between probably more Royal, and certainly far a blacksmith and a cooper, and who, dismore ancient than most of them have any tracted by the unceasing din, offered each a sum of money to change his dwelling place. The offer was accepted, and the two came to him later on to tell him that they had fulfilled their part of the contract,

> blacksmith whereabouts his new place of "Oh," was the reply, "I have taken the house the cooper has vacated."
> "And the cooper?" asked the quiet man. after he had partially recovered from his

ed over it occurred to the payee to ask the

chagrin. "He has taken over my old place." This story dates back at least as early as the time of Menes, the founder of Memphis, who flourished about B. C. 5004, only in that

JESTIN PHILOSOPHERS.

From the Youth's Companion.

IT is pleasant to learn from an eurwitness that the New England Transcendentalists, who made the Brook Farm famous, were full of fun, as well as earnest in their endeavors to reform the world.

There were inveterate punsters among them, and a handful of their impromptu jests have been preserved. Anything jests have been press served to provoke a quip:

"Well, how was Drew's play?" asked one wag. "All blood and thunder?" "No; all thud and blunder," was the re-Mr. Ripley once announced that a contri-

button would be taken to defray expenses, button would be taken to defray expenses, "but, as the speaking was to be continued during the time the box was passing round," the audience was requested to put In as many bills as possible, so as not to disturb the speaker by the rattling of small

change.
"Have you seen my umbrella?" asked one member of another,

"What sort of an umbrella was ht

"It had a booked end."
"I have not seen it," was the reply, "but I had a nice one ene, and it had an end exactly like yours. It was backed!" Passing a rosy, unkempt boy, Miss — remarked to her friend, "len't he a little honey?"
"Yes," replied the more discriminating

THE LAST ARGUMENT.

friend, "honey without a comb."

From the Ram's Horn. THE 4-year-old daughter of a popular New Hampshire clergyman was ailing one night and was put to bed early. She saids "Mamma, I want to see my papa."

Her mother replied: "No, dear; your pape nust not be disturbed." Pretty soon she said again; "I went to see my papa." The mother repiled as before: "No; your

papa must not be disturbed." It was not long before she attered this clincher: "Mamma, I am a sick woman, and I want to see my minister!"